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CONTENTS

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LATE NEWS

United States cotton exports in May 1954 totalled 347,000 bales of 500 pounds gross (336,000 running bales) making a total of 3,000,000 bales (3,000,000 running bales) for August-May 1953-54. The principal destinations for the 1953-54 exports were Japan 833,000 bales; France 395,000; Germany 342,000; Canada 198,000; Italy 195,000; India 142,000; Spain 110,000; Taiwan 87,000; and Korea 83,000.

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to assist the foreign marketing of U. S. farm products by keeping the nation's agricultural interest informed of current crop and livestock developments abroad, foreign trends in production, prices, supplies and consumption of farm products, and other factors affecting world agricultural trade. Circulation is free to persons in the U. S. needing the information it contains.

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LARGER ITALIAN WALNUT
CROP FORECAST

A 1954 commercial walnut crop of approximately 15,000 short tons is indicated by a preliminary forecast from Italy. This is almost double the exceptionally small 1953 crop 7,700 tons (revised). It is still too early for a firm estimate of production. At this stage, the quality is expected to be good, but much depends upon weather conditions until harvest. Some dealers are reported willing to contract September delivery of first quality Sorrentos, 90 percent sound, at $40.00 per hundred kilograms (220 pounds), unshelled basis f.o.b. Naples. Partenope first quality has been quoted at $36.00 same basis.

TOBACCO PRODUCTION UP
IN ALGERIA

Algeria's tobacco production rose in 1953 to 56.7 million pounds, a 17.7 percent increase over the 47 million pounds harvested in 1952. The larger production was not encouraged by the Government which had planned for tobacco production to remain constant during 1953-56. There may be a large amount of lower-grade tobacco in this increase as it usually results from planting marginal land that produces poor quality, hard-to-sell tobacco.

Cigarette manufacturers would still like to purchase about 4 million pounds of United States leaf for blending in 1954. This would meet a preference trend of smokers toward American-type cigarettes. However, there is no indication that the Government will allocate dollars for this purpose.

GREECE'S FIRST QUARTER TOBACCO
EXPORTS LOWER THAN LAST YEAR

Tobacco exports from Greece during the first quarter of 1954 were 29.7 million pounds, a drop of 13 percent from the 34.2 million pounds exported during the comparable 1953 period. Although exports have moved at a lower rate during this period, stocks of pre-1953 tobacco are selling well enough to eliminate most of this carry-over.

A very favorable factor in the Greek tobacco trade has been the continued buying of the Soviet Bloc. In 1953 (their first year of buying since the war) they took 13.4 million pounds and during the first quarter of 1954 they bought 4.0 million pounds.

SWISS LIVESTOCK NUMBERS
DECLINE

The 1954 Swiss livestock census shows a decrease in both cattle and hog numbers. Total cattle numbers declined 2.6 percent from April 1953 to April 1954. The large slaughter of calves is reflected in a 6 percent decrease in their numbers. As a result of this decrease in young stock a drop in cow and heifer numbers can be expected within the next 2 years.

The total number of hogs declined by 6.6 percent during 1953 as the slaughter of hogs reached another high in 1953. Breeding was somewhat reduced because of low prices. With decreased marketing expected during the winter of 1954-55, imports of live pigs and pork may increase.

Switzerland: Livestock numbers, April, 1939 and 1952-54

Date	Cows & Heifers	Calves	Bulls & Oxen	Total Cattle	Total Hogs
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
April:					
1939	1,280	375	56	1,711	884
1952	1,252	382	50	1,682	1,007
1953	1,234	351	50	1,635	1,017
1954	1,221	331	41	1,593	950

Source: Swiss Federal Bureau of Statistics.

NETHERLANDS HAM EXPORTS
TO U.S. INCREASE

The United States received around 55 percent more canned hams from the Netherlands during the first 5 months of 1954 than a year earlier according to information received by the Foreign Agricultural Service. The large exports were made possible by a continued high level of hog slaughter, which during January-May was moderately greater than a year earlier. Already this year price guarantees to farmers for hogs suitable for processing into bacon have been increased several times to stimulate hog production and to encourage marketings of light hogs so that the contract to supply bacon (cured hog sides) for the British market can be met.

Netherlands' exports of processed meats, of which about 98 percent have been canned hams, to the United States during January-May 1954 totaled 25 million pounds and were valued at about 18.5 million dollars. For the same period of 1953 the total was 16 million pounds valued at almost 12 million dollars. Exports of canned meat products to the United States during all of 1953 amounted to almost 43 million pounds and were worth $31 million.

BELGIUM AN EXPORTER
OF FRESH EGGS

During the past 3 and one-half years Belgium has been an exporter of fresh eggs. In 1953 exports exceeded 60 million eggs, an increase of 34 million over 1952. The 1953 exports went primarily to European countries with Western Germany taking 21 million eggs; France, 19 million; Switzerland, 8 million; and Spain, 8 million. These 4 countries took 93 percent of Belgium's exports of shell eggs in 1953.

Since 1950 Belgium has been producing about 2 billion eggs each year, and more eggs have been available for export even though per-capita consumption has increased. Last year's production totaled 2.2 billion compared to 2 billion in 1952.

Except for seasonal changes, prices of eggs have shown a general decline for over 2 years which has further encouraged exports. Belgian farmers received an average of 54 cents per dozen for eggs during 1953 as compared to 61 cents in 1952. The average for November 1953 was 67 cents per dozen as compared to 74 cents in the same month of 1952. At times since last December prices have dropped below 43 cents a dozen, partly as a result of plentiful supplies.

PRICE DIFFERENCES CAUSE OF U. K. - N. Z.
DAIRY CONTRACT CANCELLATION

The July 5, 1954 issue of Foreign Crops and Markets reported the agreed termination as of July 31 of the long-term dairy contract between the United Kingdom and New Zealand a year before its expiration date. An official statement of the New Zealand Dairy Products Marketing Commission, the supplying signator, has disclosed that the offers by the Ministry of Food in the annual review of prices under the contract were unacceptable to New Zealand and that the Commission felt that the contract should be terminated.

Under the contract New Zealand has been shipping about 63 million pounds of nonfat dry milk solids annually to the United Kingdom. For the 1954-55 contract year the Ministry of Food offered to pay 5.625 cents per pound for spray process, 4.6875 cents per pound for roller process. For the approximately 6.6 million pounds of dried buttermilk annually imported under the contract the Ministry offered to pay only 4.0625 cents per pound. The current price for spray process nonfat dry milk solids is 10.6 cents while the roller process price is 8.8 cents per pound; the reductions demanded by the Ministry would be about 47 percent.

In the cancellation agreement, however, the New Zealand Dairy Products Marketing Commission agreed to sell small quantities of dry skim milk at the offered prices; the amount, which will be announced by the Commission in August, will probably be no more than 6.5 million pounds, about one-tenth of contract shipments.

The Ministry offered to pay only 21.2 cents per pound for cheese, a reduction of 1.6 cents from the current contract price. The price offer on butter was 39.4 cents compared to the 40.8 cents per pound price now prevailing. The Commission stated that the proposed reduction on butter was not justified in the light of prospective supply conditions.

In discussions pertaining to the termination of the contract the Commission proposed that the Ministry should share the financial risk or advantages that might ensue from market price differences. The Minister of Food was approached on this matter, but he was not able to agree to any risk-sharing arrangement.

When the New Zealand delegation was reluctant to give up the security of the contract without some assurances the Ministry agreed that if it offered better terms for butter and cheese to other supplying countries than those offered New Zealand in the negotiations, the New Zealand Dairy Marketing Commission would have the right to re-open negotiations for the continuation of the contract.

The Ministry also agreed to consult the Commission on the disposal of Ministry-owned supplies in the ration-free market. As reported previously, the Ministry also agreed to limit its purchases of butter from the United States under Section 550 of the Mutual Security Act to less than 10,000 tons; announcement has just been made of the purchase of 6,622 tons from the United States under Section 550.

The termination of the dairy contract, following closely the cancellation of the meat pact, means the period of bulk sales of New Zealand agricultural products has ended. The stability of price and markets enjoyed under contract sales is over the officials believe New Zealand's ability to produce meat and dairy products at reasonable prices will find New Zealand competing in any market. Insofar as the situation in the United Kingdom is concerned, New Zealand definitely prefers to market its own products and it will now be in a better position to give closer attention to quality, and packaging and the development of consumer preference for New Zealand brands.

One indication of the price talks that led to the termination of the contract is that the outlook for milk powder is not good and at the prices offered production is not economical. New Zealand is making plans to curtail sharply its dried milk output.

AUSTRALIA TO SEEK ASIAN MARKETS FOR PROCESSED MILK PRODUCTS

With British Ministry of Food stocks of processed milk products at record levels, Australia was warned it would have to seek other markets for its most valuable export dairy items. W. Cairns of the Trade Promotion Section of the Commonwealth Department of Commerce and Agriculture told the annual conference of the Australian Institute of Dairy Factory Managers and Secretaries that the door was wide open for the increased sale of processed milk in Asiatic countries. He urged that a selling mission be sent to canvas the Asian market and offered the assistance of his department and the offices of the Trade Commission Service in any efforts to expand such overseas trading.

The dairy farmers' Federal Council will ask the Commonwealth Government to subsidize the export of skimmed milk powder to Asiatic countries. At the annual meeting the Council was informed the Government should take definite action to export to Asian countries which could absorb the major part of Australia's surplus dairy products.

INDIA OPENS BIDS ON 1,200 TONS OF NONFAT DRY MILK SOLIDS

The Bombay Milk Commissioner recently opened sealed bids, submitted in response to his offer of April 7, for 1,200 long tons of nonfat dry milk solids, spray process. All bids were on a c.i.f. Bombay basis.

Belgian exporters were low with a bid of 11.3 cents per pound in 112 pound sealed lots; New Zealand submitted a price of 11.5 cents in the same packaging. Australia submitted bids in 56 pound lots at 11.9 cents. Dutch exporters asked 13.9 cents for their milk powder in 112 pound lots and Western Germany bid at 13.3 cents in 56-pound cases.

A Canadian bid was received at 12.2 cents in 200-pound fiber packed drums, but this packaging was not acceptable to the Commissioner. No bids were received from United States sources.

The milk powder is to be used as an extender for locally produced buffalo milk which has a high fat content, or in the reconstitution of whole milk. An article in the July, 1954 issue of Foreign Agriculture magazine, published by the Foreign Agricultural Service, points out that India represents an undeveloped market for dried whole milk and nonfat dry milk solids. The author, Carl O. Winberg, a Foreign Service staff officer who recently returned from India, believes that reconstituted milk consumption, which at present is significant in the city of Bombay, could be increased, but only with energetic promotion.

CREAMERY RECEIPTS DOWN IN SWEDEN

Milk receipts from producers by creameries in Sweden during the first five months of the year are 3.4 percent under last year; receipts during the 5-month period total 3,178 million pounds. Sales of milk and cream for fluid consumption, however, are running ahead of last year by almost 3 percent. The 3-percent standardized product which takes the bulk of the milk going into fluid consumption has not increased much, but the consumption of non-standardized milk testing at least 3.5 percent fat is up 50 percent over last year. Use of whole milk for cream is up almost 6 percent over last year.

With more milk being consumed in fluid form the production of butter and cheese during the 5-month period is down. Production of cheese during January-May amounted to 48 million pounds as compared to over 51 million pounds for the same period in 1953. Creamery butter production was 83.2 million pounds during the first 5-months of 1953; this year it was only 78.5 million.

AUSTRALIAN DAIRY PRODUCTION UP

The weather has been normal lately over most of Australia's dairy region and, as a result, conditions are generally improved. Only in New South Wales have seasonal conditions continued to be unsatisfactory, aggravating the normal seasonal decline; although dry and cold weather during May were noticed in parts of Queensland.

Butter production during the first five months of 1954 is running about 1.2 percent over the comparable 1953 period; total output in the five-month period was 146.8 million pounds. Factory manufacture of cheese is also over the 1953 period; the 1954 five-month total was 34.4 million pounds as compared with 31.4 during January-May 1953, an increase of 9.5 percent. Production of all preserved milk products is running about the same as 1953.

CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL FAIR

The Canadian Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, one of the world's great four, will be held in the 26 acre Royal Coliseum, Toronto, on November 12 to 20 this year. In 1953 there were 7,600 livestock and wool and 6,600 poultry exhibits out of a total of nearly 18,000 exhibits. Among the features of this fair are cattle auctions, livestock and horse shows, the largest poultry show in North America and, this year, over $140.000 in prizes. Exhibits from the United States are admitted in bond without the payment of customs duties.

JAPAN HAS COOL WEATHER AT BEGINNING OF RICE SEASON

Cooler weather than usual when rice was being transplanted in the northern prefectures of Japan continued into mid-June, according to reports received from the American Embassy. While these lower temperatures so far are following the same pattern as last season, when cool weather resulted in an exceptionally poor rice crop, damage to rice will be avoided largely if the weather of July and August turns as warm as normal. If present conditions should continue very long, however, rice yields will be materially affected.

THAILAND FIXES RICE PRICES
FOR GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS 1/

The Ministry of Economic Affairs of Thailand on June 9 fixed the prices of Government-to-Government rice sales, including taxes and export duty, but excluding sacks and transportation from mills to ocean going ships, as follows:

Whole Rice			Broken Rice		
	Dollars per M. T.	Dollars per 100 lbs.		Dollars per M. T.	Dollars per 100 lbs.
100% 1st Grade	173.60	7.87	A.1 Super	79.80	3.62
2nd "	172.20	7.81	Special	75.60	3.43
3rd "	170.80	7.75	Ordinary	71.40	3.24
5%	151.90	6.89	C.1 Special	58.80	2.67
10%	143.78	6.52	Ordinary	56.00	2.54
15%	135.38	6.14	C.3 Special	46.20	2.10
20%	124.58	5.65			
25%	122.36	5.55			

The official export rice prices herein quoted apply to rice delivered by millers for export under Government-to-Government contracts. On non-Government shipments, or commercial transactions, the official price on white rice is increased by a premium charge as follows: Whole rice, 100-percent, 5-percent broken, and 10-percent broken, $15.00 per metric ton (68 cents per 100 pounds); broken rice, 15-percent, $10.00 per metric ton (45 cents per 100 pounds); and 20-percent broken, $5.00 per metric ton (23 cents per 100 pounds).

At the present time, no premiums are charged on A.1 and C.1 broken rice, or on glutinous rice. Prior to April 29, 1954, premium charges on white rice were at a flat rate of $25.00 per metric ton ($1.13 per 100 pounds); and those on A and C brokens were at the rate of $10.00 per metric ton (45 cents per 100 pounds) and $7.00 (32 cents), respectively.

In computing f.o.b. prices for Thai rice (see Foreign Crops and Markets, July 5, 1954), it should be noted that the above official prices are ex-mill and that they include tax and export duty, but do not include cost of gunny bags and transportation from mill to ship. Begging and f.o.b. charges are estimated to be about as follows for each metric ton: gunny bags, bahts 70.00 ($5.60); loading at Bangkok $6.55; loading at Kohsuchang $7.55.

1/ A more extensive statement soon will be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington 25, D. C.

CANADA'S GRAIN CROPS LATE, RUST THREATENS

Grain development in Canada's main wheat producing area shows a wide variation, mainly attributed to the extended period of seeding and retarded growth, according to a recent report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The retarded growth resulted from excessive moisture and cool weather. Variation in wheat development at the end of the first week in July was noted, with a height of 24 inches in some areas while it was just showing above the ground in other parts.

With few exceptions, all spring crops are much later than normal. Winter wheat and rye and hay and pastures, in contrast, are in generally good condition. Heavy rains have caused surface flooding, waterlogging, and yellowing of crops in many low-lying areas. Tillage of summer-fallow and chemical spraying of weeds have also been retarded.

Rust is in evidence over wide areas, especially in western Manitoba and central and northeastern Saskatchewan. In view of the lateness of the season there is more than usual concern about potential damage from this source, especially should weather conditions continue to favor rust development. A period of warmer weather is urgently needed to hasten crop development.

Growth has been very backward in Manitoba, with only an occasional field nearing the heading stage early in July. The threat of rust is causing grave concern there. Weeds are unusually abundant since wet weather has prevented the use of chemical weed controls except in better drained areas. Hay and pasture conditions are promising except in low areas, especially those tributary to Lake Manitoba, where flooding is serious.

In Saskatchewan crops are from 3 to 4 weeks late, as a result of continued cool, backward weather. Some losses from flooding and wireworm have been reported from this Province. With adequate moisture supplies in most sections, the main requirement for rapid growth is warm, dry weather. First summerfallowing operations were about 65 percent completed in that Province in early July.

Crop progress is extremely variable in Alberta. Wheat was up as high as 24 inches and was heading in one or two areas at the end of the first week in July. At the same time development varied from 1 to 21 inches in the Calgary district and from 2 to 14 inches in central areas. Heavy rains caused soil encrustation on heavy soils in western and north-central areas, resulting in spotty early crops. Late seedings, however, germinated rapidly. Wheat ranged from 4 to 24 inches in the Peace River District, with earliest seedings in the shot blade. Moisture supplies are good in most areas. Work on fallow in this Province varies from well advanced in the southern and Peace River districts to very backward in western and north central regions.

JAPAN INCREASES FLUE-CURED TOBACCO ACREAGE

Flue-cured tobacco acreage in Japan for 1954 has been increased to 109,000 acres, compared with the 1953 plantings of 98,000 acres. Production this year is forecast by the Monopoly Bureau at 162 million pounds, - up 28 percent from the 1953 figure of 127 million. Larger production for 1954 was necessary in order to rebuild stocks that were depleted by increasing consumption on one hand and reduced yields during 1951-53 (brought about by unfavorable weather conditions) on the other.

NICARAGUA EXPANDS DAIRY PRODUCTS MANUFACTURE

The addition of a new powdered milk unit to the Managua plant of the National Milk Producing Company is adding from 4,000 to 6,000 pounds daily of nonfat dry milk solids to the dairy products processed in Nicaragua; the drying unit has a daily capacity of up to 8,000 pounds.

The equipment was purchased for Nicaragua from an American manufacturer by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for a sum equivalent to 5 times its regular annual contribution to the nutritional campaign in Nicaragua; in return, the milk company has agreed to furnish the Ministry of Public Health for a 5-year period the amount of dried milk equal to UNICEF's annual contribution or enough to supply 40,000 school children daily. For lack of proper equipment the company had previously been dumping 5,000 gallons daily. This milk which would have spoiled in its liquid form will now be distributed to children in powder form.

The Managua plant, to which the powdering unit is the most recent addition, opened only a year ago with a new building housing newly purchased United States equipment. Initial production of pasteurized milk was 9,000 quarts a day, but is now up to 36,000 quarts which are distributed through some 50 small refrigerated dairy shops scattered throughout the city. Production of butter was also off to a slow start a year ago, but now is exported as far as El Salvador which took 160,000 pounds in 1953; however, in recent months, increased local consumption has reduced exports considerably.

There are 400 farmers selling milk to the company and, under company rules, each producer must be a stockholder.

WORLD ORANGE AND LEMON CROP LARGEST ON RECORD 1/

The 1953 2/ world orange crop of 349 million boxes was 136 million boxes larger than the 1935-39 average, or 63 percent above the prewar level. The world lemon crop in 1953 was 33 million boxes, 4 million boxes larger than 1952 and about 10 million boxes larger than the prewar average. The production of grapefruit totaled 54 million boxes, about 10 million boxes larger than 1952, and while 19 million boxes larger than the prewar average, was somewhat smaller than crops within the last 10 years.

Oranges.--The record orange crop is the result of accelerated orange plantings during and following World War II. These new plantings have resulted in record orange production in the United States, Greece, Italy, Lebanon, Algeria, Tunisia, and South Africa. Spain would have had the largest crop on record except for the destruction of about 10 million boxes or oranges and tangerines in the February 1954 freeze. Unfavorable weather conditions in both Mexico and Morocco reduced orange production, compared with last year. The production of oranges and tangerines in Brazil is estimated to be over 3 million boxes larger than in 1952 as orange production there is recovering from the quick decline disease and replanted groves are coming into bearing. Orange production in Israel was 2 million boxes larger than 1952 and the largest in the postwar period, due to favorable weather conditions and better care of existing groves, none of this production being due to new plantings.

Grapefruit.--World grapefruit production is dominated by the United States and the 10 million box increase over 1952 is due almost entirely to increases in United States production. Of the 54 million boxes of grapefruit produced in the world, only about 5.5 million are produced outside of the United States.

Lemons.--World lemon production in 1953 of 33 million boxes achieved the highest level in history in spite of the destruction of about 1 million boxes of summer Verna lemons at Murcia, Spain, in the February freeze. This increased lemon production is due to accelerated lemon plantings in the postwar period. Record lemon crops were produced in 1953 in the United States and Greece. In the last 10 years marked increases in lemon production have occurred in Greece where the 1953 production is 3 times the prewar average; in Cyprus where it is twice the prewar average, and in Turkey where the small 1953 crop is still 6 times larger than the prewar production. The 9.5 million-box Italian lemon crop in 1953 is the largest in the postwar period, due to production from new plantings and favorable growing conditions and a period when the mal secco disease has been less active. The greater Italian crop is due to the larger size of 1953 Italian lemons as well as to increased numbers of fruits. Lemon production in South America, in both Argentina and Chile, has increased to over 3 times prewar production.

1/ A more extensive statement soon will be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington 25, D. C.

2/ Refers to fruit from the bloom of 1953.

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49; annual 1950-53

ORANGES, including TANGERINES

Continent and country	Averages 1935-39	Averages 1945-49	1950	1951	1952	1953 1/
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
NORTH AMERICA:						
Costa Rica	6	30	30	30	30	-
Mexico	4,761	11,296	17,478	15,818	16,814	12,283
United States	67,034	109,997	121,710	122,590	125,080	130,600
Cuba	1,050	1,200	1,500	1,500	1,750	1,900
Dominican Republic	401	487	654	700	750	-
Jamaica	435	727	700	800	960	-
Puerto Rico	807	847	925	723	1,000	-
Trinidad and Tobago	55	115	150	175	200	-
Total	74,549	124,699	143,147	142,336	146,584	147,600
EUROPE:						
France	37	40	40	42	43	42
Greece	1,470	1,870	2,816	3,338	3,789	4,223
Italy	11,701	12,239	20,355	18,001	20,158	22,000
Spain	24,167	23,811	30,559	35,270	42,983	40,000
Total	37,375	37,960	53,770	56,651	66,973	66,265
ASIA:						
Cyprus	441	479	620	754	591	605
Iran	504	1,616	1,417	1,323	1,417	-
Lebanon	2/ 1,093	1,269	1,792	1,949	2,107	2,277
Israel	3/ 8,652	8,300	6,888	6,708	6,373	8,905
Syria	4/ -	78	95	95	100	78
Turkey	1,119	1,256	1,180	2,561	3,093	2,800
Japan	15,895	8,396	13,506	10,109	18,263	13,196
Formosa	897	963	900	900	665	907
Philippines, Rep. of	195	296	263	283	255	-
Total	28,796	22,653	26,661	24,682	32,864	30,200
SOUTH AMERICA:						
Argentina	9,212	10,800	11,700	11,100	13,172	12,800
Bolivia	3,000	3,200	3,700	4,000	4,300	-
Brazil	34,466	33,153	35,123	34,752	37,044	40,511
Chile	250	696	945	945	1,102	1,134
Ecuador	582	299	170	170	175	-
Paraguay	5,000	5,000	4,100	3,750	5,200	-
Peru	1,000	1,200	1,600	1,600	1,700	-
Surinam	20	182	350	350	300	330
Uruguay	1,300	2,110	1,563	1,402	1,500	-
Total	54,830	56,640	59,251	58,069	64,493	67,200

Continued - - -

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49; annual 1950-53

ORANGES, including TANGERINES (Continued)

Continent and country	Averages 1935-39	Averages 1945-49	1950	1951	1952	1953 1/
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
AFRICA:						
Algeria	3,168	4,973	8,185	8,185	6,741	10,155
British East Africa	100	150	150	150	150	-
Egypt	6,373	6,686	8,923	8,263	9,692	9,406
French Morocco	927	3,124	5,483	5,537	6,692	5,486
Mozambique	100	96	75	84	90	-
Northern Rhodesia	9	13	13	13	13	-
Southern Rhodesia	196	262	196	275	275	-
Tunisia	239	631	869	724	764	1,466
Union of South Africa	4,000	5,536	6,525	5,423	6,284	7,000
Total	15,112	21,471	30,419	28,654	30,701	34,000
OCEANIA:						
Australia	2,735	3,394	3,082	3,025	3,596	-
New Zealand	23	9	13	17	15	-
Total	2,758	3,403	3,095	3,042	3,611	3,500
WORLD TOTAL	213,420	266,826	316,343	313,434	345,226	348,800

GRAPEFRUIT

Continent and country	Averages 1935-39	Averages 1945-49	1950	1951	1952	1953 1/
NORTH AMERICA:						
United States	31,787	53,326	46,580	40,500	38,360	48,220
Cuba	375	138	190	230	200	235
Jamaica	213	336	300	350	350	-
Puerto Rico	448	500	525	525	525	-
Trinidad and Tobago	174	390	600	600	650	-
Total	32,997	54,690	48,195	42,205	40,085	50,000
ASIA:						
Cyprus	44	121	158	193	199	180
Israel	3/1,445	892	1,240	1,136	1,456	1,560
Philippines, Rep. of.	170	295	327	278	494	-
Total	1,659	1,308	1,725	1,607	2,149	2,100
SOUTH AMERICA:						
Argentina	48	145	204	140	209	-
Surinam	10	50	100	100	100	-
Total	58	195	304	240	309	300

Continued - - -

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49; annual 1950-53

GRAPEFRUIT (Continued)

Continent and country	Averages 1935-39	Averages 1945-49	1950	1951	1952	1953 1/
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
AFRICA:						
Algeria	9	26	67	47	51	140
French Morocco	10	46	110	57	132	190
Southern Rhodesia	3	5	2	8	8	-
Union of South Africa	495	684	806	670	776	800
Total	517	761	985	782	967	1,100
OCEANIA:						
Australia	3	126	130	134	142	-
New Zealand	15	56	78	78	81	-
Total	18	182	208	212	223	200
WORLD TOTAL	35,249	57,136	51,417	45,046	43,733	53,700

LEMONS

Continent and country	Averages 1935-39	Averages 1945-49	1950	1951	1952	1953 1/
NORTH AMERICA:						
United States	9,552	12,498	13,450	12,800	12,590	15,800
EUROPE:						
France	7	5	5	6	6	6
Greece	446	633	864	899	1,085	1,218
Italy	9,637	7,517	8,931	8,658	8,354	9,500
Spain	1,445	1,108	1,378	1,740	1,508	1,200
Total	11,535	9,263	11,178	11,303	10,953	11,924
ASIA:						
Cyprus	52	72	120	147	169	106
Lebanon	2/ 464	476	435	522	435	464
Israel	3/ 88	288	172	254	220	295
Syria	4/ -	10	12	12	12	-
Turkey	74	260	193	421	667	470
Total	678	1,106	932	1,356	1,503	1,400
SOUTH AMERICA:						
Argentina	371	1,340	1,690	1,690	1,770	1,740
Chile	250	610	928	928	812	870
Surinam	2	18	30	30	30	-
Uruguay	150	202	164	174	175	-
Total	773	2,170	2,812	2,822	2,787	2,800

Continued - - -

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49; annual 1950-53

LEMONS (Continued)

Continent and country	Averages 1935-39	Averages 1945-49	1950	1951	1952	1953 1/
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
AFRICA:						
Algeria	102	131	244	291	247	304
Egypt	81	112	150	150	150	-
French Morocco	18	61	93	143	142	131
Southern Rhodesia	3	4	6	6	6	-
Tunisia	50	154	209	218	225	-
Union of South Africa	142	180	212	176	213	204
Total	396	642	914	984	983	1,000
OCEANIA:						
Australia	302	427	432	407	474	-
New Zealand	65	69	74	48	58	-
Total	367	496	506	455	532	500
WORLD TOTAL	23,301	26,175	29,792	29,720	29,348	33,400

LIMES

Continent and country	Averages 1935-39	Averages 1945-49	1950	1951	1952	1953 1/
NORTH AMERICA:						
Mexico	652	1,682	1,932	1,874	2,044	2,039
United States	63	200	280	260	320	370
Caribbean	214	438	440	440	440	-
Total	929	2,320	2,652	2,574	2,804	2,800
AFRICA:						
Egypt	1,194	950	960	940	950	-
Gold Coast	126	110	100	100	100	-
Total	1,320	1,060	1,060	1,040	1,050	1,000
WORLD TOTAL	2,249	3,380	3,712	3,614	3,854	3,800

1/ Preliminary. Continental and world totals include office estimates for countries for which separate figures are not shown. 2/ Includes Syria. 3/ Production in Palestine. 4/ Included in Lebanon.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and other information. Production estimates relate to the crop from bloom of year shown. Harvesting in Northern Hemisphere countries begins about November and in Southern Hemisphere countries about February of the following year. Production in foreign countries converted to boxes of the following weights: Oranges 70 pounds; grapefruit and limes 80 pounds; lemons 76 pounds.

Large new plantings of lemons in Spain indicate that future production will be substantially above recent levels. In 1953, the United States production of 16 million boxes was nearly one-half of world production. Of the remaining non-United States production of 17 million boxes, about 11 million boxes were produced in Italy and Spain.

Limes.--World lime production of 4 million boxes in 1953 is maintained at the high postwar levels with Mexico producing approximately one-half of the world's supply of commercial limes.

WORLD TRADE IN RAW WOOL AT HIGH LEVEL IN 1953 1/

World trade in raw wool is estimated at approximately 2.5 billion pounds during 1953 and 2.3 billion in 1952. The 1953 movement compares favorably to the 1950 level of 2.6 billion pounds and the 1946 record of 2.8 billion pounds. The Korean boom was at its highest in 1950, while the large wartime stocks of wool began moving to deficit countries in 1946.

Part of the increase in world wool trade in 1953 resulted from the orderly shipment of the 1952-53 South American clip, in addition to a large portion of the 1951-52 clip which accumulated in Argentina and Uruguay in 1952. However, the increase in trade during 1953 was largely the direct result of a high level of world wool consumption. World consumption was at its highest level during the first half of 1953 while the total for the year, estimated at 2,600 million pounds, was the second highest on record, being exceeded by only 80 million pounds in 1950.

World consumption in 1953 totaled about 250 million pounds more than in 1952 (clean basis) while imports increased; therefore, it appears that aggregate stocks of wool in consuming countries changed very little during 1953.

Trade in wool for the most part is between a relatively few major producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere and a small number of the more industralized countries of the Northern Hemisphere. During 1953 about 90 percent of the wool entering world trade came from 5 countries in the order named: Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Union of South Africa and Uruguay. On the other hand 7 countries (United Kingdom, United States, France, Japan, Germany, Italy and Belgium) accounted for more than 90 percent of the recorded imports of wool during 1953.

1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agricultural Circular by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington 25, D. C.

WOOL (Actual weight): International trade, averages 1935-39, and 1946-50, annual 1951, 1952 and 1953

Continent and country	Average 1935-39		Average 1946-50		1951 1/		1952 1/		1953 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
NORTH AMERICA										
Canada	6,241	19,337	3,418	40,223	2,081	29,822	2,827	24,363	1,616	26,831
Mexico	2/	2,041	1,120	7,430	0	7,434	0	6,720	3/	3/
United States	325	224,498	48,497	775,722	218	555,175	16	521,900	-	448,760
Total	6,566	245,876	53,035	823,375	2,299	592,4[illegible]	2,843	552,983	1,616	475,591
EUROPE										
Austria	183	4/5/20,900	493	1,016	700	7,310	0	8,120	3/	11,174
Belgium	3/	226,345	3/	219,300	31,263	125,742	25,139	122,456	34,086	180,777
Denmark	353	4,149	349	10,384	639	4,665	186	4,324	3/	4,800
Finland	0	5,772	1,035	8,634	40	10,583	0	9,389	3/	9,400
France	59,575	403,345	18,666	435,400	24,932	312,800	29,900	331,700	35,900	399,053
Germany, Western	0	259,932	6/ 381	137,362	1,150	107,830	1,765	113,126	3,673	207,142
Greece	1,706	7,717	267	7,093	566	8,366	116	13,838	3/	3/
Iceland	1,512	0	964	0	549	0	3/	3/	3/	3/
Ireland	14,250	691	10,075	5,305	6,119	2,788	11,800	4,422	15,800	11,076
Italy	1,040	78,958	2,380	178,416	3,231	118,613	3,598	158,313	3/	201,312
Netherlands	3,908	16,318	2,054	40,857	1,433	20,880	1,570	22,222	2,840	24,310
Norway	272	2,161	5	8,439	35	4,866	575	4,034	3/	3/
Portugal	2,188	3,377	2,246	7,300	1,849	1,050	1,490	4,301	3,015	3,270
Spain	7/ 2,195	7/ 12,236	347	6,618	947	811	102	4,909	3/	3/
Sweden	427	16,885	1,608	29,523	417	17,895	1,496	15,415	3/	11,400
Switzerland	271	17,234	657	25,346	151	14,594	44	13,846	37	17,193
United Kingdom	38,600	628,893	17,640	556,640	15,500	505,900	28,900	694,900	24,700	827,700
Yugoslavia	1,143	8,179	230	14,266	0	11,333	1,125	10,164	3,885	6,779
Total Western Europe	127,623	1,713,092	59,397	1,691,899	89,521	1,275,996	107,806	1,535,479	123,936	1,915,686
Bulgaria	4	1,693	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Czechoslovakia	4/5/ 1,050	4/5/36,387	34,776	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Hungary	839	2,126	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Poland	4/ 80	46,045	0	47,681	0	50,000	3/	3/	3/	3/
Rumania	600	1,334	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Total Europe excluding U.S.S.R.	130,196	1,800,677	94,173	1,739,580	89,521	1,325,996	107,806	1,535,479	123,936	1,915,686
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 8/	3/	67,550	3/	9/ 43,026	3/	9/ 42,000	3/	3/	3/	3/

ASIA										
Cyprus	1,226	0	196	0	3/	0	870	0	609	0
Iran	12,890	0	6,187	585	12,855	454	11,997	551	573	21,490
Iraq	13,651	0	12,065	0	10,767	0	10,214	0	12,225	0
Israel	—	—	7/ 459	7/ 2,115	392	1,283	3/	3/	3/	3/
Lebanon	10/	10/	3/	3/	9,619	5,106	5,352	4,008	6,040	1,660
Syria	5,787	386	10,243	970	16,556	2,438	7,700	723	9,921	908
Turkey	17,639	1,182	3,607	8,755	8,483	4,938	939	12,143	881	13,800
China	23,608	0	4,340	0	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
India	49,016	12,900	29,197	11,112	18,295	3/	39,319	3/	23,709	3/
Japan	0	188,257	0	28,300	0	119,950	0	163,382	0	242,626
Pakistan	11/	11/	12/ 27,543	0	20,736	0	28,213	1,378	24,389	1,501
Total	123,817	202,725	93,837	51,837	97,703	134,169	104,604	182,185	78,347	281,985
SOUTH AMERICA										
Argentina	305,725	80	357,248	0	129,855	0	238,614	0	342,100	0
Bolivia	0	166	0	1,514	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Brazil	10,151	3,783	7,496	4,504	1,693	5,597	1,568	7,544	22,006	1,360
Chile	23,335	769	15,409	2,332	19,246	1,080	17,291	1,567	15,924	1,940
Colombia	36	59	15	1,817	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Ecuador	132	0	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Falkland Islands	4,084	0	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Peru	5,130	0	2,155	0	6,212	0	2,791	0	4,526	0
Uruguay	105,478	0	144,428	0	101,322	0	117,000	0	146,000	0
Total	454,071	4,857	526,841	10,167	258,828	6,677	377,264	9,111	530,556	3,300
AFRICA										
Algeria	12,822	0	875	4,278	6,930	542	1,800	1,770	1,110	526
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	3/	3/	27	22	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Kenya and Uganda	3/	3/	700	0	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Egypt	4,489	0	856	11,267	283	1,264	787	3,068	3/	3/
French Morocco	10,036	0	3,488	2,150	5,862	110	3,690	1	22,156	882
Tunisia	4/ 3,241	0	482	243	1,788	295	1,392	54	3/	3/
Union of South Africa	228,555	0	262,300	1,546	182,410	0	232,000	0	220,000	0
Total	259,143	0	268,728	9,506	197,273	2,211	239,669	4,893	243,266	1,408
OCEANIA										
Australia	821,740	0	1,076,232	1,028	918,400	0	1,062,000	0	1,101,000	0
New Zealand	273,618	0	394,243	0	315,393	0	436,305	0	401,000	0
Total	1,095,939	0	1,470,475	1,028	1,233,793	0	1,498,305	0	1,502,000	0
World total 13/	2,069,732	—	2,507,089	—	1,879,417	—	2,330,491	—	2,479,721	—

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500 pounds. 3/ Not available. 4/ Four year average 1935-38. 5/ Beginning April 1938, trade between Austria and Germany no longer reported as foreign trade in Germany Statistics. The same applies to trade between Czechoslovakia for the period October to December 1938. 6/ Imports for Western Germany commencing September 1947. 7/ Two year average. 8/ Present territory. 9/ Based on exports from primary sources. 10/ Included in Syria. 11/ Included in India. 12/ Three year average. 13/ Re-exports have been excluded where possible.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers and other information. - July, 1954.

United States imports declined sharply in 1953 as larger quantities of domestic wool and trade stocks were consumed. Total stocks in the United States on January 1, 1954 were below a year earlier. In contrast, imports into the United Kingdom and the European continent increased sharply. Imports into Western Europe of 1.9 billion pounds in 1953 represented a 25 percent increase over 1952.

Most of this increase occurred in shipments to the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, and Western Germany. Aggregate supplies of wool in these countries possibly increased during 1953 as some of the increase in imports replaced working stocks which were reduced in 1951 and 1952. However, these larger imports of wool were partly used to meet an improved level of demand for wool textiles and this strong demand for wool on the Continent has continued through the first half of 1954

The current outlook is for a continued high level of world trade in wool during 1954, even though consumption in the major consuming countries during January-March was down 9 percent from the high level of a year earlier. Stocks in the United States continue at a low level, while wool consumption in this country has recovered moderately from the low level reached at the end of last year. This suggests larger imports next fall.

The Dominions' 1953-54 clip showed a good clearance at primary markets and a high level of exports was indicated for the first 4 months of 1954. Prices were firm at the final auctions of the 1953-54 season in June. Less wool was left unsold in the Union of South Africa compared to a year earlier, while all the wool offered was sold in New Zealand and Australia. At the end of 1953 some tendency to hold back supplies was evident in South America. However, present indications are that most of the Uruguayan wool will be shipped before the new season begins in October. Also, it seems likely that by October 1, the Argentine supplies will at least have been reduced to a normal carry-over level.--By Q. M. Morgan, based largely on U. S. Foreign Service reports.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL EXPORTS JULY 1953-APRIL 1954

Exports of wool from Australia for the first 10 months of the 1953-54 season were 4 percent larger than a year earlier, while the total value of the exports, on a f.o.b. basis was about 8 percent larger. As indicated in the following table Western European countries, excluding the United Kingdom, increased their takings of Australian wool substantially, while Japan, United Kingdom and the United States took considerably less. The Soviet Union, prior to their ban in April on purchases in Australia, took 57 million pounds of Australian wool as compared to no purchases during the 1952-53 season.

AUSTRALIA: Exports of wool, July-April 1953-54
with comparison
(Greasy, scoured, and washed--Actual weight)

Country of Destination	July-April 1952-53	July-April 1953-54	Percent change 1953 to 1954
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	Percent
United Kingdom	336,212	268,047	- 20.3
Belgium-Luxembourg	58,418	81,710	+ 39.9
France	137,649	155,378	+ 12.9
Germany - West	38,425	48,755	+ 26.9
Italy	84,584	111,265	+ 31.5
Japan	124,617	80,107	- 35.7
Poland	7,789	14,947	+ 91.9
U.S.S.R.	---	56,675	+100.0
U.S.A.	68,401	57,727	- 15.6
Other countries	37,864	55,644	+ 14.7
Total	893,959	930,255	+ 4.1

Source: Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.

HIGHER ESTIMATES FOR 1953-54
COTTON CROP IN INDIA

Private estimates of the 1953-54 cotton crop in India were increased recently and now range from 3.6 to 3.7 million bales (500 pounds gross) with most sources using the lower figure, according to V. Krishnamurthy, American Consulate General, Bombay. An unexpectedly large crop reported for the Bombay Gujurat and South India regions is the basis for the increases. The last estimate of 2,975,000 bales for the 1952-53 crop has not been changed. Acreage for 1953-54 is estimated at 17.1 million acres, for 1952-53 at 16.0 million acres.

Mill consumption of cotton in India during March 1954 (the latest month for which consumption data are available) amounted to 304,000 bales as compared with 300,000 in February and the high of 330,000 bales in January 1954. Consumption for the August-March 1953-54 period totaled 2,485,000 bales which is 2.6 percent above consumption for the comparable period of 1952-53. Consumption for the current year was composed of 85 percent Indian cotton, 2 percent United States, 6 percent Egyptian, and 7 percent other foreign growths. Cotton consumption by cottage industries in India amounts to an additional 18,000 bales a month.

Imports of 82,000 bales of cotton by India in May brought the August-May 1953-54 total to 360,000 bales, a decline of 17 percent from imports of 433,000 bales in the corresponding period of 1952-53. Imports from the United States amounted to 11 percent of 1953-54 imports, 18 percent of the 1952-53 total. Exports during August-May 1953-54 totaled 84,000 bales as compared with 261,000 in the similar period of 1952-53. Reduced exports are attributed to the Government's limitation of export quotas. Requests for an increase in the export quota of Bengal varieties for United States mills have been unsuccessful.

Mill stocks of raw cotton in India on March 31, 1954, amounted to 1,088,000 bales (88 percent Indian cotton, 12 percent imported cotton) which were considered adequate to meet mill requirements for 3 and one-half months. Stocks on August 1, 1953, were 1,540,000 bales.

Prices of Jarila, Fine, on the Bombay spot market have decreased from 751 rupees (20.20 U.S. cents per pound) on April 29, 1954, to 697 rupees (18.75 cents) on July 8. Both quotations exclude export tax of about 10.76 U.S. cents per pound.

FURTHER INCREASE IN COLOMBIA'S COTTON CROP

Latest estimates of the 1953-54 cotton crop in Colombia place production at approximately 100,000 bales (500 pounds gross) and the final figure for the 1952-53 cotton crop at 75,000 bales, according to Quentin R. Bates, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Bogota. Acreage for the 2 years is estimated at 193,000 acres for 1953-54 and 163,000 for 1952-53. The current crop for northern Colombia was harvested and ginned by mid-June, and an excellent crop was in prospect for the Tolima-Cundinamarca-Caldas (central) region, harvesting of which began in late June.

The outlook is for continued increase in production of cotton in Colombia for the next few years. The Cotton Development Institute is striving to improve the quality and uniformity of domestic cotton, and hopes eventually to produce enough for the domestic textile industry and also to become a substantial exporter of raw cotton. Production of several long-staple varieties is also being developed.

Consumption of cotton in Colombia for the 1953 calendar year was estimated at 127,000 bales, imports at 69,000 bales, and year-end stocks at textile mills at 42,000 bales. Total imports declined 14,000 bales from the quantity imported in 1952, with a sharp decrease in cotton from the United States and increases in cotton from Peru and Mexico. Imports from the United States were 59,000 bales in 1952 and 11,000 in 1953. Peru increased from 22,000 to 48,000 bales, Mexico from only 500 to 8,000. Demand for United States cotton is not expected to increase if domestic production can meet mill requirements for medium staples, thus limiting imports to the long-staple varieties.

Cotton prices in Colombia are controlled by the Government, and no changes have been made since the decree of March 4, 1954, when reductions of about 4 percent for most grades were made in prices which mills are required to pay for domestic cotton. The same decree also established new grades for domestic cotton to correspond with those used in the United States. The latest prices are roughly 8 U.S. cents a pound higher than U.S. prices for comparable grades.

JAPAN CONTINUES HIGH COTTON IMPORTS

Cotton imports by Japan in May 1954 amounted to 221,000 bales (500 pounds gross) continuing recent levels, although lower than the year's high of 284,000 bales imported in April, according to a report by L. E. Gleeck, Jr. and S. Kondo, American Consulate General, Kobe, Japan. Imports for the 10-month period August-May 1953-54 totaled 2,058,000 bales, 22 percent above the comparable total for the previous year. Principal sources of 1953-54 imports with 1952-53 figures in parentheses were: United States 732,000 bales (519,000); Mexico 443,000 (462,000); Pakistan 281,000 (317,000); Brazil 155,000 (30,000); India 64,000 (144,000); Egypt 86,000 (67,000); Argentina 82,000 (23,000); Iran 64,000 (13,000).

Continued high production in the cotton textile industry and a weakening in both export and domestic demand for textiles is causing the industry to feel an increasing effect of the Government's tight-money policy. Some spinners are planning counter measures to offset an expected recession during the next few months. Production cutbacks by the large spinners may be necessary by July and smaller spinners will need financial assistance. Exports of fabrics through May have approximated 100 million square yards per month. Buyer expectation of lower prices may retard sales during the next few months.

Negotiations for the fourth Export-Import Bank Loan are reportedly under consideration for $60 million. Also under consideration are plans for establishment by Japanese firms of spinning plants in Mexico and Brazil.

MOZAMBIQUE'S VEGETABLE OIL INDUSTRY TO EXPAND

Mozambique's vegetable oil industry received considerable stimulus when the Protuguese Government issued a "Despacho" (Ruling, or Decision), on May 15, 1954, establishing a program aimed at decreasing exports of raw materials, and increasing the exports of processed vegetable oils and by-products, reports R. W. Richardson, American Consulate General, Lourenco Marques.

Important features of the new program are: (1) the Mozambique Government will establish the quantity of vegetable oils and by-products needed for local consumption, and set the maximum sales prices; (2) at the beginning of each cotton ginning year, the processors, through their Gremio (Guild) of Vegetable Oil Producers, must submit estimates of seed requirements for extraction purposes; (3) exports of cottonseed will be prohibited until the quotas of the processors have been filled; (4) to discourage exports of raw materials, the export surtaxes on cottonseed, peanuts, sesame, castor beans, and mafurra seed are increased by 5 percent, and the export surtax on copra by 3 percent; (5) as a rule, exports of peanuts, sesame, mafurra seed, and castor beans will be permitted only to supply the needs of Metropolitan Portugal; however, surpluses not required by the local processing industry may be exported.

Exports of oilseeds and vegetable oils in 1953 from Mozambique included peanuts-4,675 tons; peanut oil-2,340; cottonseed-30,312; cottonseed oil-1,398; copra-42,565; and coconut oil-5,323 tons (see Foreign Crops and Markets of May 3, 1954, page 389). Estimated exports for 1954 were reported as 3,300 tons of peanut oil, 3,300 tons of cottonseed oil, and 8,500 tons of coconut oil.

PHILIPPINE COPRA EXPORTS HIGH FOR YEAR

Philippine copra exports during June totaled 67,953 long tons, the largest quantity for any month so far this year. Exports were 23 percent above the previous month and 72 percent greater than the June 1953-tonnage. Total shipments during January-June 1954 amounted to 324,633 tons against 225,819 tons in the comparable period of 1953.

The breakdown of the June copra exports by country of destination follows: United States--25,481 tons (Pacific-16,000, Atlantic-5,612, Gulf-3,869); Canada--2,100; Belgium--2,000; Denmark--1,500; Germany--3,500; Italy--1,500; the Netherlands--14,050; Norway--3,000; Iraq--500; Lebanon--800; Europe unspecified--6,250; Colombia--3,546; Republic of Panama--511; and Venezuela--3,215 tons.

June exports of coconut oil amounted to 4,302 tons compared with 6,042 tons in May and 4,942 tons in June 1953. The January-June aggregate was 27,228 tons against 21,239 tons in 1953. June shipments were: To the United States--4,157 tons (Atlantic); and Union of South Africa--145 tons.

On a copra equivalent basis, exports of copra and coconut oil through June totaled 367,852 tons, or 42 percent more than the 259,532 tons exported in the same months of 1953.

The copra export price in mid-June was $165.00 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific. Local buying prices in Manila were 27.50 to 29.50 pesos per 100 kilograms ($139.71 to $149.87 per long ton).

The following revisions were reported in the May coconut oil figure: Atlantic--5,792; total 6,042 tons. The destination of the remaining 250 tons was not specified.

PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT CREATES COCONUT ADMINISTRATION

On June 17, 1954, President Magsaysay of the Philippine Republic signed House Bill 165, now Republic Act 1145, creating the Philippine Coconut Administration (PHILCOA). The new Administration in some respects will be the successor organization to the National Coconut Corporation (NACOCO) which was abolished in November 1950.

The objectives of the new Administration are to insure the study and orderly development of the coconut industry and to stabilize its position in world markets, to promote the effective merchandizing of coconut products, to improve tenancy relations between the proprietors and workers, and to encourage the invention of useful machinery that can be used in the industry.

NORWAY'S WHALE OIL OUTPUT UP IN 1953-54 (with correction)

Norwegian Antarctic production of both whale and sperm oil in 1953-54 is estimated at 191,300 short tons, an increase of more than one-fourth from the corresponding 1952-53 output, according to information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Antarctic pelagic operations, as usual, accounted for the bulk of the total output. Nine Norwegian factory ships operating in the 1953-54 season rendered 173,400 and 5,800 tons of whale and sperm oil, respectively. The increase in the total production is due to the fact that 2 more floating factories operated in 1953-54 than in 1952-53.

More recent information regarding Norway's Husvik Harbour, South Georgia shore station indicates that the combined production of whale and sperm oil from this source amounted to 64,789 barrels (12,100 tons) rather than the 173,000 barrels (32,290 tons) previously indicated in the Foreign Crops and Markets article "Norway Has Record Catch of Whales", of April 19, 1954.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Britain's Ministry of Food to Continue Monopoly of Meat Imports --- Despite the ending of meat rationing on July 3, 1954, the British Ministry of Food will continue to be sole importer of bacon and ham consumed in the United Kingdom. Also because of its existing bulk purchase agreements with Australia, New Zealand, Argentina and Uruguay, the Ministry of Food will continue to import beef and other meats until the expiration or revision of such agreements. Arrangements have been completed with the imported and wholesale meat trades for the disposal of both existing Ministry of Food's stocks and of supplies of frozen meat from the remainder of the bulk purchase agreements.

Britain Reassures Colonial Citrus Producers --- Discussions have recently been concluded in London between the British Government and the trade delegations from Jamaica Government and the West Indies Regional Economic Committee concerning the future of the West Indies citrus and banana industries. The following conclusions were reached concerning the citrus industry:

(a) the Government will make no further purchase of citrus products from funds made available in the present United States fiscal year under Section 550 of the Mutual Security Act;
(b) no such purchase will be made under any future program of United States aid without the Colonial Governments being fully consulted in advance of any decision; and
(c) that the Government would, if necessary, arrange for the purchase of any unsold balance of this year's export surplus of canned grapefruit from the West Indies at a price based on the average price at which the Ministry of Food sold to the trade during the 1952-53 crop year.

Discussions were also held concerning the long-term prospects and risks for the citrus and banana industries. The Governments concerned will undertake during the next 12 months to formulate schemes to safeguard these industries.

French Morocco Subsidizes Barley Exports --- French Morocco has long had a tax on barley exports. Last year when the world market price for barley fell below domestic costs of production and barley exports became very difficult, this export tax was lowered from 200 to 50 francs per quintal (from 12 to 3 cents per bushel at the official exchange rate of 350 francs to the dollar). This season (1954-55), faced with a record barley crop and unrest among rural Moroccans, the Protectorate has abolished the export tax and introduced export subsidies, ranging from 450 to 685 francs per quintal (28 cents to 43 cents per bushel), depending on the period of actual export.

Brazilian-Yugoslav Trade Agreement Signed --- A new trade agreement was signed on June 24, 1954 between Brazil and Yugoslavia, replacing the former agreement that expired on June 11. The new agreement is for one year and contemplates a two-way exchange of products valued at $18 million in each direction, an increase of about $10 million over the amount provided in the earlier agreement. The pact provides reciprocal most-favored-nation treatment and an understanding that each will facilitate as far as possible the exchange of goods classified as essential.

Brazil is scheduled to export hides and skins, cotton, wool, coffee, cacao, cacao butter, sisal, vegetable oils, oil seeds, carnauba wax, and lumber; Yugoslavia will export cement, lead ingots, hydraulic turbines, woodpulp, sulphite, zinc, asbestos, soda ash, steel rails, generators, transformers, and barbed wire. Brazilian negotiators stipulated that minimum quotas are being established for $13.5 million worth of goods to be imported from Yugoslavia, all of these products falling in the first 3 import categories of the present import licensing system. The remainder of the 4.5 million dollars would consist of exports in all 5 categories.

This agreement establishes a basis for increased trade between the two countries, which will be further implemented by the expected establishment of Yugoslav-Brazilian Chambers of Commerce in both Belgrade and Sao Paulo.

New Argentine-Brazilian Trade Agreement to be Signed --- An Argentine-Brazilian trade agreement covering the trade between the two countries in 1954 has been concluded and will be signed shortly. Argentina will supply Brazil with 27.6 million bushels of wheat at about $2.20 a bushel. So far 9.2 million bushels have already been shipped or committed. In return, Brazil will supply Argentina with coffee, timber, cacao, yerba mate, iron and steel and other manufactured goods.

Argentina shipped $174 million worth of goods to Brazil in 1953 and imported only $89 million worth with the difference being applied toward the reduction of Argentine accumulated trade indebtedness to Brazil. Apparently under the new agreement, Argentina is going to buy more from Brazil than it sells and a main part of the reduction in Brazilian imports is expected to be wheat.

Argentina Announces 1954-55 Price Supports --- The Government of Argentina has announced the support prices for its 1954-55 crops as follows (converted at the basic rate of 5.00 pesos to the U.S. dollar):

	U. S. Dollars	
Wheat	2.72	per bushel
Corn	3.05	" "
Oats	1.10	" "
Barley	1.87	" "
Rye	2.13	" "
Flaxseed	3.81	" "
Sunflowerseed	109.00	per short ton

The oilseed crops have been given the most liberal price increases over last year with a 15 percent increase for flaxseed and 25 percent for sunflowerseed in the hope of expanding their output. Heavy sales of linseed oil to East European countries will leave only a small carryout of linseed oil and a small sunflowerseed crop has forced the Government to prohibit the export of this oil because it is needed for use on the local market.

Corn and wheat prices are supported at the same level as a year ago. All grains, however, have also been withdrawn from the export market following the sale of 15.4 million bushels of wheat by IAPI on July 1. Corn may be submitted again when present movements have been cleared.

Venezuela Considers Establishing Flour Mill -- The Minister of Development in Venezuela has announced that Venezuela will discuss the exchange of petroleum for wheat with Argentina at the end of the next Argentine wheat year. This presupposes that Venezuela will have a flour mill. Reference was made to this possibility earlier when the Argentine Ambassador to Venezuela suggested that, with Argentine wheat and milling knowledge combined with capital from the two countries, Venezuela would be able to have its own flour mills. Exploratory conversations have reportedly already taken place on the signing of a commercial agreement between the two countries. Venezuela now gets all of its wheat flour from the United States and Canada. Imports of flour from the United States for 1953 were valued at about $9 million and from Canada at $8.2 million.

Heavy Rains Improve Mexico's Crop Prospects - - - Water supply in Mexico this season is better than usual and there is favorable soil moisture for summer plantings of corn and beans and for increasing the irrigation water supply. The severe floods on the Rio Grande caused considerable damage in the cities but the new Falcon Dam completed last year impounded all of the flood water and prevented flood damage below the dam in the Reynosa-Matamoros cotton area, while at the same time greatly increasing the water supply available for irrigation in that area. Tentative forecasts for the current growing season, therefore, indicate some increase in production above that of last year. During the next few weeks, however, considerable imports of beans will be needed for domestic consumption.

The United States is the principal source of Mexico's agricultural imports as well as the principal market for its agricultural exports.

Irish Farm Costs Up ---One of the last official acts of DeValera's Fianna Fail Government in May was to impose import duties up to 50 percent on insecticides and weed killers. For many years these items had been on the "free list" and no reason has been given for this action. None of these commodities are manufactured in Ireland. This action will substantially increase farm costs.

Venezuelan Association Warns that U.S. Restrictions on Imports of Petroleum Will Reduce Venezuelan Imports of U.S. Agricultural Products --- The tenth annual assembly of the Venezuelan Federation of Chambers and Associations of Commerce and Production is concerned that United States legislation may reduce imports of petroleum products. At the meeting held in Maracaibo in May, the Vice President of the Creole Petroleum Company stressed that Venezuela's best defense against such restrictions lies in gaining United States recognition of the fact that Venezuela is an important U. S. export market. The impressive stake of United States agriculture in this market is illustrated in the following table.

Venezuelan Imports of Selected Agricultural Products from the United States
1953

In Million Dollars

Preserved milk	18.3	Rice	1.1
Wheat flour	9.0	Dried Fruit	0.8
Eggs	6.3	Canned Fruit	0.8
Fresh Fruit	3.8	Potatoes	0.7
Barley Malt	3.6	Ham & Bacon	0.5
Oat Products	1.5	Cheese	0.5
Chickpeas, beans and lentils	1.3	Lard	0.2
Fruit juices	1.2	Canned food, nes.	3.9